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Moore, S. A. Maclaren, R. J. Williams, D. D. Ryutov, M.  
E. Foord, J. C. Hayes, A. Mizuta

June 14, 2010

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# Eagle Nebula Experiments on NIF: NIF Facility Time Proposal

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## 1. The Eagle Nebula and Radiatively Driven Molecular Clouds

The Eagle Nebula, with its grand pillar structures, is one of the most captivating astronomical objects in the sky.<sup>1</sup> The underlying dynamics of the Eagle Nebula are driven by the intense UV radiation from nearby bright young stars, which causes continuous photodissociation and ionization (i.e., ablation or photoevaporation) of the cloud surface layers. The resulting ablation pressure compresses the cloud and generates complex, radiative-hydrodynamic evolution, while the interior remains dense and very cold, due to very strong radiative cooling. A “force-free” magnetic field in the cloud’s interior, described as “magnetostatic turbulence”, is proposed as the source of the cloud’s stiffness or resistance to compression.<sup>2</sup> The Eagle Nebula, shown in Figure 1, is just one example of this common phenomenon of photoevaporation front dynamics in radiatively driven molecular clouds that occurs during the high mass star formation process.

There exist several models proposed to explain the origin of pillars in molecular clouds, such as in the Eagle Nebula. The earliest, suggested by Spitzer in 1954,<sup>3</sup> is based on the assumption that the (thin) cloud is being ablatively accelerated, which drives the Rayleigh-Taylor (RT) instability at the ablation front. The pillars are then identified with the familiar RT “spikes” of a heavy fluid penetrating into the lower density fluid. Another model relates formation of the pillars to the assumed presence of pre-existing dense “clumps” in the molecular cloud.<sup>4</sup> The surrounding low density parts of the cloud are moved over a significant distance (ie, are “swept away”) by the ablation pressure, whereas the shadowed parts behind the dense clumps remain relatively static, giving rise to the pillar structure.

A fundamental question presents itself. Do these pillars form as a consequence of radiative hydrodynamic instabilities (much like ablation front dynamics in inertial

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<sup>1</sup> J. Jeff Hester et al., “Hubble Space Telescope WFPC2 imaging of M16: photoevaporation and emerging young stellar objects”, *Astron. J.* 111, 2349 (1996).

<sup>2</sup> D.D. Ryutov and B.A. Remington, “Scaling astrophysical phenomena to high-energy-density laboratory experiments”, *Plasma Phys. Control. Fusion* 44, B407 (2002).

<sup>3</sup> Spitzer, L., “Behavior of Matter in Space”, *Ap.J.*, 120, 1 (1954).

<sup>4</sup> Kahn, F.D., “Collisions of two highly ionized clouds of gas”, *Rev. Mod. Phys.*, 30, pp. 1069-1072, (1958).

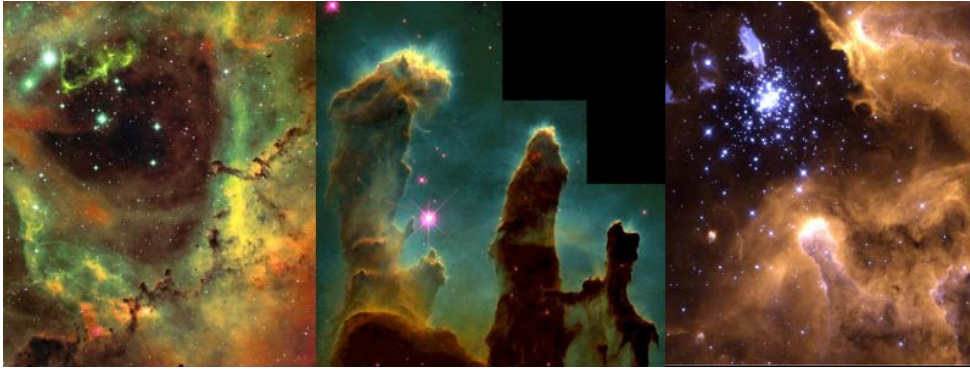


Figure 1: Just a few of the many examples of interstellar molecular pillars near young, hot stars. From left to right: Rosette Nebula, Eagle Nebula, NGC 3603.

confinement fusion) or as a result of pre-existing enhanced-density clumps in the cloud, or by some entirely different process? Answering these questions requires a more fundamental understanding of the dynamics in such radiatively driven molecular clouds.

During the last several years, our group has made significant progress in developing a theoretical model of the behavior of the photoevaporated clouds and developing an analysis method to compare our model predictions with astronomical observations. Our 2D hydrodynamic model of pillar formation includes energy deposition and release due to the absorption of UV radiation, recombination of hydrogen, radiative molecular cooling, magnetic pressure, and initial conditions based on astronomical observations of the Eagle Nebula. We have developed a theory for magnetostatic support in molecular clouds as well as a linear-regime model for photoevaporation front instability which takes into account acceleration of the front, temporal variation of the ionizing radiation intensity, the tilt of the radiation flux with respect to the surface normal,<sup>5,6</sup> and partial absorption of incident radiation in the ablated material. To facilitate comparison between the model and astronomical observations, we have developed a process to create “synthetic observations” from the model by filtering it through the known telescope response function and processing the result in a manner identical to that used for the observations.

Given the daunting complexity of the nonlinear radiative hydrodynamics, however, no model of the Eagle Nebula can be viewed as conclusive in the absence of scaled

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<sup>5</sup> D.D. Ryutov et al., “Phenomenological theory of the photoevaporation front instability”, *Astrophys. Space Sci.*, 307, 173 (2007).

<sup>6</sup> D.D. Ryutov et al., “Instability of an ablatively-accelerated slab in the case of non-normal irradiation”, *Plasma Phys. Control. Fusion* 45, 769 (2003).

validation experiments. With a scaled validation experimental component added to our project, we would be able to investigate the Eagle Nebula dynamics in all aspects, combining new astronomical observations, fundamental theory, 2D radiation-hydrodynamics simulations, and scaled validation experiments. This would be an unprecedented achievement and a new paradigm in astrophysics research and methodology.

Such experiments would also be of great interest from a fundamental radiation-hydrodynamics perspective. (1) Directional radiation is predicted to lead to a new class of “tilted radiation” instabilities not yet observed in the laboratory.<sup>6,7</sup> (2) A setting where the ablated plasma is not optically thin to the driving radiation leads to a new Rayleigh-Taylor stabilization mechanism.<sup>8</sup> (3) To get RT-like instability growth requires entry into the deep nonlinear regime (i.e., tall columns), creating a very challenging and compelling radiation-hydrodynamics test bed. (4) Launched strong shocks encountering density enhancements could cause a strongly radiatively cooled clump crushing, which has never been studied before, and might itself be a seed for star formation.

We propose to develop and field an experimental design for a well-scaled NIF experiment to quantitatively test the models and 2D simulations of the Eagle Nebula dynamics deep into the nonlinear regime. The initial design is based on the Radiation Transport platform, and would use a half-hohlraum radiation cavity with a small, possibly tamped opening on the hohlraum axis opposite the laser entrance hole to create a long duration point source of radiation. This would simulate a star turning on, and drive a scaled molecular cloud target package, as shown in Figure 2a. Results from FY11 would aid detailed design work for a final target design, to be fielded in FY12. A complementary proposal for design work funding has also been submitted through the NIF Concept Development proposal process. A key attraction of our proposed experiment is that the required platform largely already exists. We expect to be able to field our Eagle Nebula science experiment with only minimal modifications to the existing platform, and be able to take publishable data with a minimal number of NIF shots. This proposal has also been coordinated with the *Nonlinear, Ablative Rayleigh-Taylor* proposal from Alexis Casner’s group, which also utilizes the Radiation Transport platform. Early qualification efforts will have similar requirements. That team’s experiments could be used as a baseline or reference result which excludes directional effects of radiation. Our project would explore the directional effects in great detail.

## 2. NIF Facility Requirements

The proposed Eagle Nebula experiments take advantage of the established Radiation Transport platform. Figure 2b shows the Radiation Transport hohlraum and the proposed

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<sup>7</sup> Williams, R.J.R, “On the instability of D-type ionization fronts”, M.N.R.A.S., 331, 693-706, (2002).

<sup>8</sup> Akira Mizuta, Jave O. Kane, Marc W. Pound, Bruce A. Remington, Dmitri D. Rytuov, and Hideaki Takabe, "Hydrodynamic instability of ionization fronts in H-II regions," Ap. J. 621, 803 (March 10, 2005).

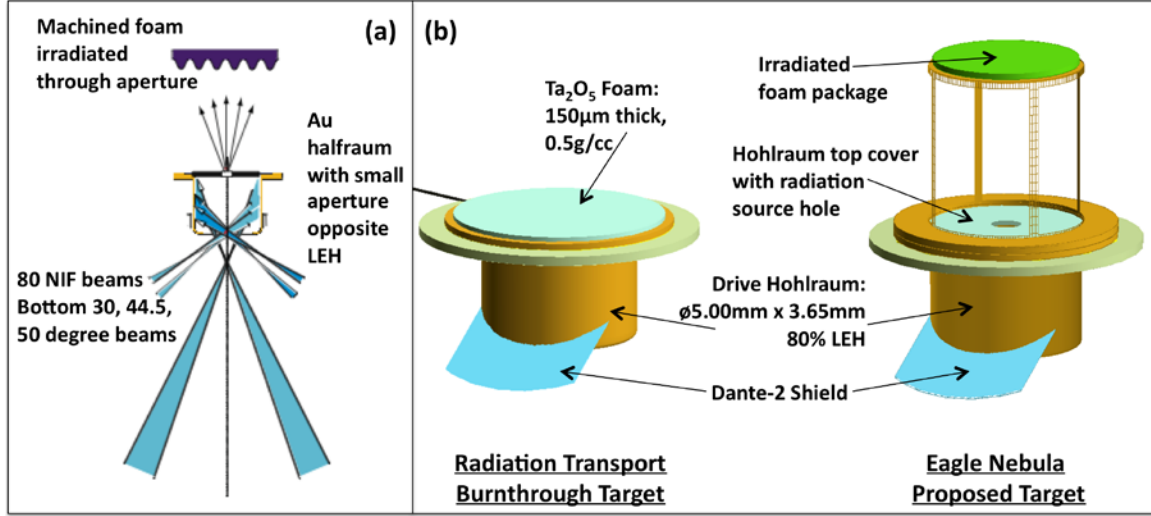


Figure 2: Proposed Eagle Nebula experiment. a) Sketch of experimental setup showing beams and relative features. b) Comparison of the standard Radiation Transport target, shown here for a burn-through experiment, and the proposed Eagle Nebula target.

Eagle Nebula target. Both use the bottom half of NIF to drive a radiation source that ablatively accelerates a package situated above the hohlraum.

The Eagle Nebula experiments require that a hohlraum temperature of 100-150 eV is maintained for 10-50 ns. NIF is the only laser facility capable of generating a radiation pulse of that length with a sufficiently high, sustained radiation temperature and a full suite of imaging diagnostics. A pulse shape of this type would require a total energy of 200-450 kJ in 80 beams, which is within the beam energy limits of NIF. This is longer than any pulse shape currently used in experiments on NIF, and would need to be qualified before full-scale experiments were executed.

This experimental setup will generate a radiation source at the upper, 1 mm diameter target aperture of approximately 100 eV. The irradiated foam pattern is offset from this aperture by 4 mm, lowering the effective temperature at the ablated surface. By integrating the flux at the hohlraum aperture, and assuming this flux expands into  $2\pi$  steradians, we can calculate this effective radiation temperature at the foam surface. Using  $F_{rad} = \sigma T_{rad}^4$ , we will have a radiation flux at the hohlraum aperture of  $1.03 \times 10^{20}$  erg/cm<sup>2</sup>\*sec. Integrated over the aperture, the power emitted will be  $8.1 \times 10^{17}$  erg/sec. The flux at a surface 4 mm away will be reduced to  $8.0 \times 10^{17}$  erg/cm<sup>2</sup>\*sec, or an effective radiation temperature of 29.7 eV at the center of the foam. The edges of the foam will initially be only slightly cooler in temperature, but absorption in the ablated plasma will quickly lower the radiation flux that penetrates to the initial outer surface of the foam. Note that in future analysis, a more careful treatment of the time-dependent ablation pressure including the tantalum opacity and drive absorption in the ablated plasma “exhaust” will be utilized in our drive modeling.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>9</sup> J.H. Hammer and M. D. Rosen, “A consistent approach to solving the radiation diffusion equation”, Phys. Plasmas 10, 1829 (2003).

Using the effective radiation temperature of 29.7 eV at the foam, the ablation pressure generated is

$$P_{abl} = 4.4 \left( \frac{T_{rad}}{100 \text{ eV}} \right)^{3.5} \text{ Mbar} = .063 \text{ Mbar} \quad (1)$$

assuming a Planckian spectrum for  $T_{rad}$ ,  $\gamma = 5/3$ , and where we assume the material temperature is equal to the radiation temperature in the energy deposition layer.<sup>10</sup> From

this, we can expect an acceleration of  $g = \frac{P_{abl}}{\rho h}$ ,  $\rho$  is the foam density and  $h$  is the thickness

of the foam feature, which is  $6.3 \times 10^{12} \text{ cm/sec}^2$  at the center of the foam pattern for a 200 mg/cc Ta<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> foam that is 500  $\mu\text{m}$  thick. A reasonable pattern in the foam could have an amplitude of 5  $\mu\text{m}$ , and a spacing of 50  $\mu\text{m}$ . This will give a classical Rayleigh-Taylor growth factor proportional to  $\exp[n_{RT}t]$ , where  $n_{RT} = \sqrt{A_n k g}$ ,  $A_n$  is the Atwood number, which we assume is 1, and  $k$  is the wavenumber of the foam ripple pattern,  $2\pi$  over the pattern spacing, here 50  $\mu\text{m}$ . For a 50 ns drive on the foam features described above,  $n_{RT} = 4.5$ , for a growth factor of  $\sim 90$ . This should provide ample growth for clear imaging of the evolution of the foam features.

Side-on backlighting would be used to explore the evolution of the foam features. This backlighter development would be part of the first-year experimental design phase, and would be modeled after the side-lighting setup used in the Radiative SNRT experiments fielded at the end of FY09. These development efforts would focus on choosing an appropriate backlighter and foam material for imaging experiments. See the accompanying NIF proposal for our proposed sidelighter geometry, including how the geometry mitigates unconverted light effects.

In FY11, we require 5 shots to qualify the hohlraum performance for the required long pulse shape and demonstrate the side-on radiography techniques. These shots would measure the laser drive at the laser entrance hole using the lower Dante diagnostic, the radiation source generated at the upper aperture using a combination of the upper Dante diagnostic and the VISAR/SOP diagnostic, and the hohlraum stagnation and LEH closure using the lower SXI. Shots in FY11 would also qualify the side-lighting techniques, using gated imagers (GXD) and streaked imagers (DISC) in equatorial DIMs to assess signal-to-noise and resolution. In FY12, we would carry out the Eagle Nebula dynamics experiments, which would require an additional 5 shots using side-on streaked and gated radiography to observe feature evolution of the foam package, possibly simultaneously.

These NIF facility requirements are consistent with the current Radiation Transport platform development. Direct comparisons to the Radiation Transport geometry and pulse shape are included in the NIF proposal template, accompanying this proposal.

A sample shot plan is also included in the accompanying materials. All shots in the plan use existing, qualified, or soon to be qualified NIF diagnostics. Shot opportunities in

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<sup>10</sup> R.P. Drake, *High-Energy-Density Physics: Fundamentals, Inertial Fusion, and Experimental Astrophysics*, Springer, New York, 2006.

FY11 would focus first on qualifying a long (10-50 ns) drive pulse, then on qualifying backlighting techniques with long laser delays. Backlighters would be tested for signal-to-noise, resolution, and duration for use with equatorial gated and streaked diagnostics. This plan may be modified to include debris testing, if so required. FY12 would begin with a debris test of the full target, including the hohlraum, foam pattern and holder, and backlighter. This would be followed by data shots probing different times in the evolution of the foam pattern.

Target fabrication and assembly would rely on techniques successfully implemented by the Radiation Transport Platform. The hohlraum, aperture, LEH shield, backlighter, and foam feature holder are identical or very similar to existing Radiation Transport target components, and could be assembled very precisely using similar tooling. Foam composition, density, and pattern fidelity would need to be carefully characterized, also much like the Radiation Transport targets.

### 3. Experimental Team

Amy Cooper will lead the experimental team at LLNL as Principal Investigator, with Bruce Remington providing input and science direction. Several members of the Radiation Transport experimental and computational (design) team will participate in this effort, including Steve Maclaren, who is the lead designer for the Radiation Transport team experiments, and Alastair Moore and Amy Cooper, who are both experienced NIF shot RIs, practiced in the details of the review processes, campaign management tools, target positioning, laser setup, and diagnostic requests. Akira Mizuta will perform 2D and 3D simulations, and advise on the theory of the directional instability. Mark Foord and John Hayes will provide additional simulation support. Robin Williams, Dmitri Ryutov, and Marc Pound will advise on the relevant astrophysical and hydrodynamic interpretation of the data.

Name	Affiliation	Email	Phone	Citizenship
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Amy Cooper	LLNL	<a href="mailto:cooper64@llnl.gov">cooper64@llnl.gov</a>	925-423-8942	USA
Alastair Moore	AWE	<a href="mailto:moore212@llnl.gov">moore212@llnl.gov</a>	925-422-4066	UK
Steve Maclaren	LLNL	<a href="mailto:maclaren2@llnl.gov">maclaren2@llnl.gov</a>	925-423-0625	USA
Marc Pound	U. Maryland	<a href="mailto:mpound@umd.edu">mpound@umd.edu</a>	301-405-1520	USA
Robin Williams	AWE	<a href="mailto:robin.williams@awe.co.uk">robin.williams@awe.co.uk</a>	44-118-982-6203	UK
Dmitri Ryutov	LLNL	<a href="mailto:ryutov1@llnl.gov">ryutov1@llnl.gov</a>	925-422-8932	USA
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John Hayes	LLNL	<a href="mailto:hayes37@llnl.gov">hayes37@llnl.gov</a>	925-422-1506	USA
Akira Mizuta	KEK Japan	<a href="mailto:mizuta@post.kek.jp">mizuta@post.kek.jp</a>	81-29-879-6102	Japan

Table 1: Eagle Nebula Team.



## Instructions

1. This template is designed to gather basic facility information regarding experiments proposed under the FY2010 NIF facility time call.
2. The template is broken into 5 sections:
  - a) Summary of proposed experiment: Desired platform (if known), NIF shots requested, brief campaign description, sketch of experimental configuration
  - b) Diagnostic requirements
  - c) Laser requirements
  - d) Target requirements
  - e) Other requirements
3. Please fill out each section and keep your answers brief. The NIF team will request additional information as needed from the Principal Investigators. Please attach additional pages to any section as needed.
4. Further information on the facility and the NIF call may be found at:  
[https://lasers.llnl.gov/for\\_users/experimental\\_capabilities/](https://lasers.llnl.gov/for_users/experimental_capabilities/)
5. Thank you for your assistance, and please contact the NIF User Office if you have questions.

## Summary of proposed experiment (Page 1 of 3)



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•\_Desired platform (If known): c. Radiation Transport

• Number of shots requested: Please fill out table below indicating number of “good data” shots requested each year. Do not add in additional shots to account for contingency, experimental problems, etc; NIF staff will consider this in planning evaluation

Summary Shot Table	<i>FY2010</i>	<i>FY2011</i>	<i>FY2012</i>	Comments
Total shots	<i>0</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>FY11 to qualify drive pulse, FY12 data shots</i>

## Summary of proposed experiment (Page 2 of 3)



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- Brief campaign description (include summary of preparatory shots (drive, diagnostic development, other) and actual data acquisition shots):

We propose to test the initial design concept for a well-scaled HEDLP experiment to quantitatively test the models and 2D simulations of the Eagle Nebula dynamics deep into the nonlinear regime.

The initial design is based on the Radiation Transport platform, and would use a half-hohlraum radiation cavity with a small, possibly tamped opening on the side opposite the laser entrance hole to create a long duration point source of radiation. This would simulate a star turning on, and drive a scaled molecular cloud target package, as shown on Slide 4.

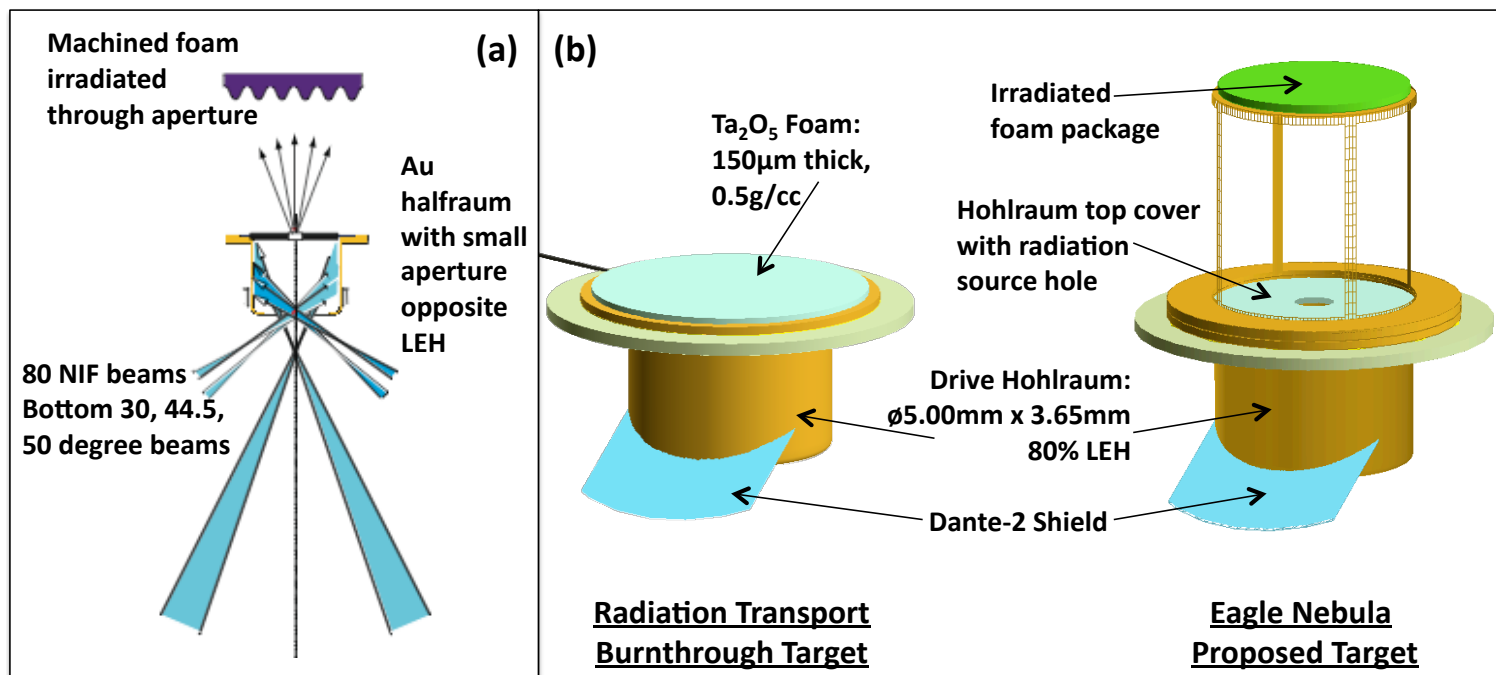
In FY11, we require 5 shots to qualify the hohlraum performance for the required long pulse shape and test side-on radiography techniques. These shots would measure the laser drive at the laser entrance hole using the lower Dante diagnostic, the radiation source generated at the upper aperture using a combination of the upper Dante diagnostic and the VISAR/SOP diagnostic, and the hohlraum stagnation and LEH closure using the lower SXI.

In FY12, we would carry out the Eagle Nebula dynamics experiments, which would require an additional 5 shots using side-on streaked and gated radiography to observe feature evolution of the foam package, possibly simultaneously.

## Summary of proposed experiment (Page 3 of 3)

- Sketch of experimental configuration: Pls. provide a simple sketch of the experimental configuration below. Include orientation of target, laser and any backlighter beams, diagnostic sightlines, etc. If configuration is identical to an existing platform so indicate. For further information on existing platforms and chamber geometry see the NIF website:

[https://lasers.llnl.gov/for\\_users/experimental\\_capabilities/index.php](https://lasers.llnl.gov/for_users/experimental_capabilities/index.php)



a) Sketch of experimental setup showing beams and relative features. b) Comparison of the standard Radiation Transport target, shown here for a burn-through experiment, and the proposed Eagle Nebula target.

PI name: *(Cooper,Amy)* Proposal title: *(Eagle Nebula)*

# FY2011 Sample Shot Plan



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Shot Sequence	FY	Type of shot	Purpose of shot	Shot logic	Target description	Target orientation	Primary systems	Secondary Systems	FMEA systems	FMEA logic
1	2011	Drive PQ	Measure drive and radiation source temperatures for 20 ns drive	qualify 20 ns drive	Half-holhraum with radiation aperture or VISAR package	Vertical, possibly with VISAR mirror	Dante 1, Dante 2, SXI-L, VISAR	SXI-U, GXD at LEH	SXI-L, GXD at LEH	SXI-L: beams into LEH, LEH closure; GXD: LEH blowoff
2	2011	Drive PQ	Measure drive and radiation source temperatures for 20-50 ns drive	qualify >20 ns drive	Half-holhraum with radiation aperture or VISAR package	Vertical, possibly with VISAR mirror	Dante 1, Dante 2, SXI-L, VISAR	SXI-U, GXD at LEH	SXI-L, GXD at LEH	SXI-L: beams into LEH, LEH closure; GXD: LEH blowoff
3	2011	Drive PQ	Measure drive and radiation source temperatures for final drive duration; measure radiation aperture closure in time	qualify final pulse	Half-holhraum with radiation aperture	Vertical, with direct flux measurement	Dante 1, Dante 2, SXI-L, SXI-U	GXD at LEH, SXRI in PDIM	SXI-L, GXD at LEH	SXI-L: beams into LEH, LEH closure; GXD: LEH blowoff
4	2011	Backlighter PQ	qualify backlighter material and laser energy	S/N and resolution test	backlighter and target area	PH BL /res normal on horizontal axis	4-strip GXD and DISC with 1-2x imaging snout			
5	2011	Backlighter PQ	qualify backlighter material and laser energy	Need to test foam opacity?	backlighter and target area	PH BL /res normal on horizontal axis	4-strip GXD and DISC with 1-2x imaging snout			

PI name: *(Cooper,Amy)* Proposal title: *(Eagle Nebula)*

# FY2012 Sample Shot Plan



Shot Sequence	FY	Type of shot	Purpose of shot	Shot logic	Target description	Target orientation	Primary systems	Secondary Systems	The National Ignition Facility FMEA systems	Ignition Facility FMEA logic
6	2012	Full Debris	Measure debris generation of backligher and hohlraum at sensitive diagnostic planes	pass debris review	Full target; half-hohlraum, foam pattern, backligher	Vertical, with side-on backlighting	Dante 1, Dante 2, 4-strip GXD and DISC with 1-2x imaging snout	SXI-L, SXI-U	Dante-1, SXI-L	SXI-L: beams into LEH, Dante-1: T_rad consistent with qual shots
7	2012	Data	data shot	data shot	Full target; half-hohlraum, foam pattern, backligher	Vertical, with side-on backlighting	Dante 1, Dante 2, 4-strip GXD and DISC with 1-2x imaging snout	SXI-L, SXI-U	Dante-1, SXI-L	SXI-L: beams into LEH, Dante-1: T_rad consistent with qual shots
8	2012	Data	data shot	data shot	Full target; half-hohlraum, foam pattern, backligher	Vertical, with side-on backlighting	Dante 1, Dante 2, 4-strip GXD and DISC with 1-2x imaging snout	SXI-L, SXI-U	Dante-1, SXI-L	SXI-L: beams into LEH, Dante-1: T_rad consistent with qual shots
9	2012	Data	data shot	data shot	Full target; half-hohlraum, foam pattern, backligher	Vertical, with side-on backlighting	Dante 1, Dante 2, 4-strip GXD and DISC with 1-2x imaging snout	SXI-L, SXI-U	Dante-1, SXI-L	SXI-L: beams into LEH, Dante-1: T_rad consistent with qual shots
10	2012	Data	data shot	data shot	Full target; half-hohlraum, foam pattern, backligher	Vertical, with side-on backlighting	Dante 1, Dante 2, 4-strip GXD and DISC with 1-2x imaging snout	SXI-L, SXI-U	Dante-1, SXI-L	SXI-L: beams into LEH, Dante-1: T_rad consistent with qual shots

## Diagnostic requirements



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- Please refer to the diagnostic list on NIF user website:  
[https://lasers.llnl.gov/for\\_users/experimental\\_capabilities/diagnostics.php](https://lasers.llnl.gov/for_users/experimental_capabilities/diagnostics.php)
- List below NIF diagnostics required for your experiment (along with a short summary description of required spatial, temporal, and spectral resolution) or describe what you wish to observe, and NIF staff will match to available diagnostics.

Diagnostic	Requirements	Purpose
Dante 1 (143-274)	50 ns sweep, 150 eV hohlraum temp.	Measure drive temperature over long pulse
VISAR (90-315)	2 mm FOV, long sweep	Characterize radiation source at end of halfraum
SXI-L (161-326)	Standard magnification and filters	Image beams into LEH to diagnose drive
GXD (equatorial DIM)	200 ps or 500 ps PFM, long inter-strip delay	Image evolution of foam features in side-on radiography
DISC (equatorial DIM)	20 or 50 ns sweep, imaging slit	Image evolution of single foam feature in side-on radiography
Dante 2 (64-350)	50 ns sweep, low radiation temperatures	Time history of apertured radiation source on foam.

- Also indicate below if any additional, user provided diagnostics are required. Provide a short summary of the user provided diagnostic below, including a list of all materials to be introduced into the target chamber.

At this time, we plan on using only NIF commissioned diagnostics.

## Laser requirements (1 of 2)



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Laser Parameter	Value
1) Platform to be used	<b><i>Radiation Transport</i></b>
2) Number of beams required	<b><i>96</i></b>
3) $3\omega$ energy desired per beam (Maximum allowed: 3 kJ (2nsec square); for pulses other than 2nsec square provide plot of desired power vs. time on next page. NIF User Office will inform users if energy requirements exceed allowable.)	<b><i>2.5-4.5 kJ/beam</i></b>
4) Peak power per beam (350 TW maximum total peak power for shaped, ignition-like pulses)	<b><i>0.19 TW/beam</i></b>
5) Pulse shape (up to 20 nsec duration) (Options: Square, impulse (88 psec), or shaped; provide plot of desired power vs. time for shaped pulse on next page)	<b><i>10-50 ns shaped</i></b>
6) SSD bandwidth (options- 45 to 90 GHz, 45 GHz default)	<b><i>45 GHz</i></b>
7) Focal spot size ( $\sim 250\text{-}\mu\text{m}$ (unconditioned) or $\sim 1\text{-mm}$ (conditioned))	<b><i>Rev 1 CPP spots, 1 <math>\mu\text{m}</math> conditioned</i></b>
9) Delays between beams (up to 10 nsec-all pulses in a quad must have same delay)	<b><i>No delay in drive: BL TBD</i></b>
10) Backlighter beam energy, pulse duration	<b><i>TBD</i></b>
11) Other specifications	<b><i>Specify if desired</i></b>

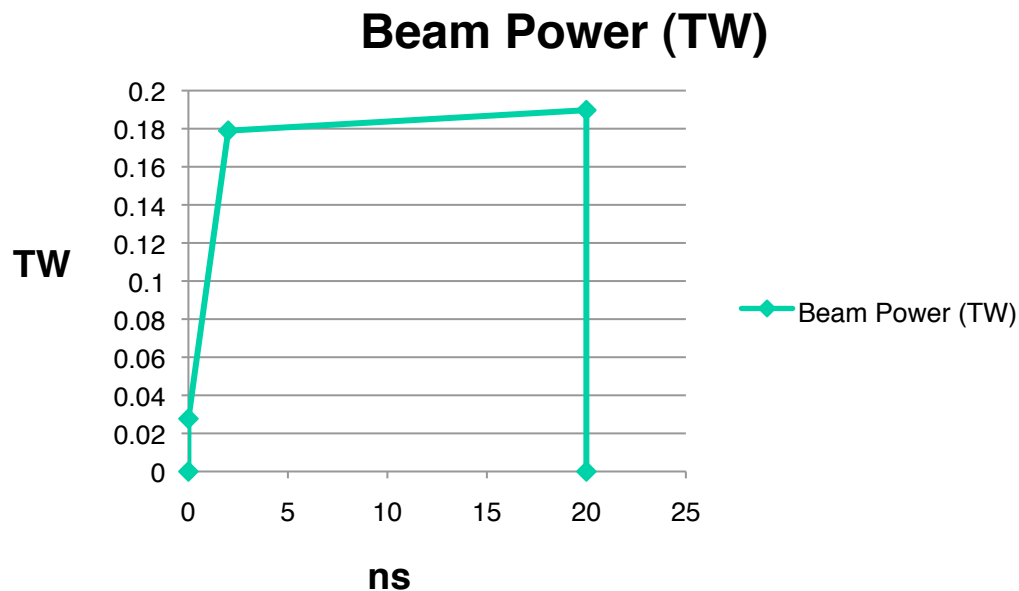


## Laser requirements (2 of 2)



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For shaped pulses, sketch desired power vs. time below:



The proposed Eagle Nebula pulse is designed to keep a hohlraum temperature at 100-150 eV for 20 ns, which results in a high-energy but low-peak-power pulse.

We may wish to validate pulses up to 50 ns long, with a similar profile.

## Target requirements (summary)



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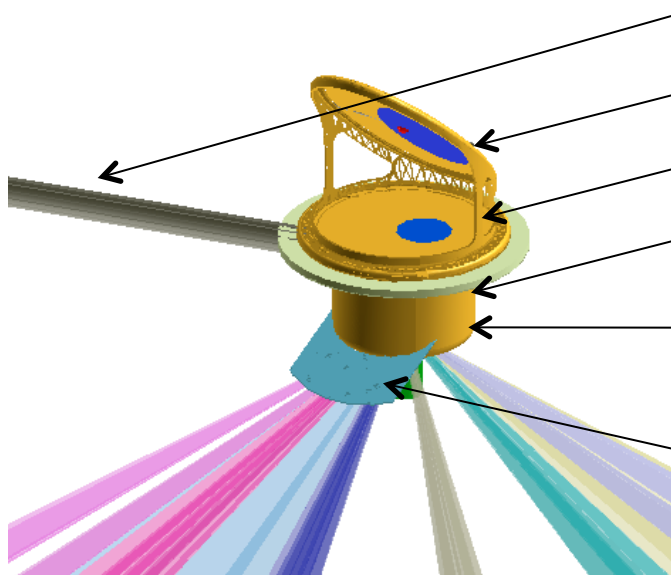
- List target types required (example: drive measurement; diagnostic test; data acquisition target)
  - Drive qualification and radiation source characterization target (to qualify drive temperature for 10-50 ns long drive pulse); standard hohlraum with VISAR package and mirror
  - Radiography technique development target: area backlighter, hohlraum, and grid target
  - Data target: Standard hohlraum with radiation aperture, foam features on standoff, area backlighter
- For each target type provide a sketch of the target below. Include dimensions and a list of *all* materials to be used. Also indicate any critical tolerances required, and indicate components (if any) to be provided by the Principal Investigator.

## Target requirements: Drive qualification target



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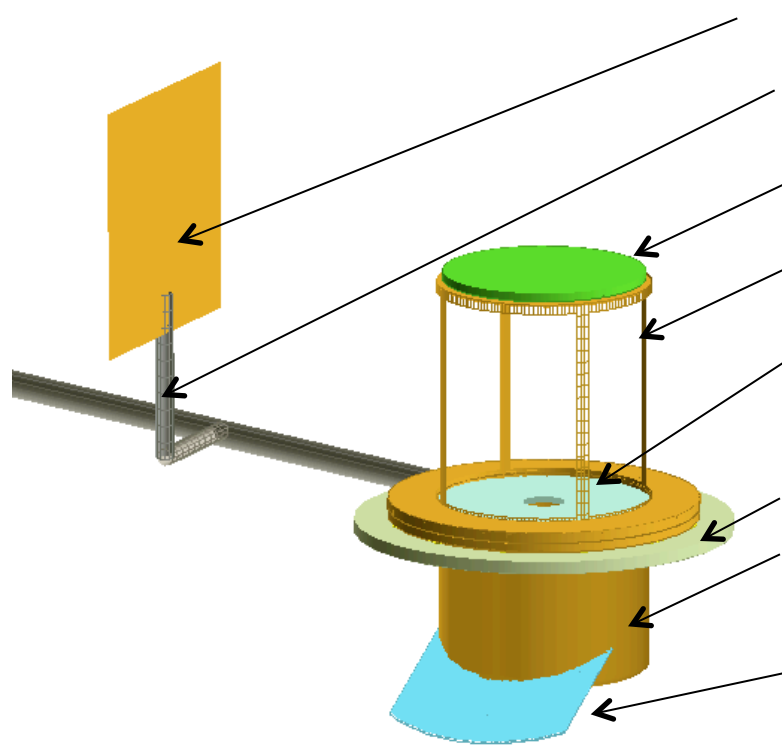
- For each target type provide a sketch of the target below. Include dimensions and a list of *all* materials to be used. Also indicate any critical tolerances required, and indicate components (if any) to be provided by the Principal Investigator.



Component	Dimensions	Material
Stalk	Standard	Glass or Al
Mirror	5 mm x 7 mm	Si or HDC
Mirror Mount	ø5mm x 4 mm,	Au
Si ring shield	ø7mm x 0.3 mm	Si
Halfraum	ø5mm x 3.65 mm, 80% LEH	Au
LEH shield	2 mm x 4 mm x .05 mm	Ta

## Target requirements: Backlighter PQ

- For each target type provide a sketch of the target below. Include dimensions and a list of *all* materials to be used. Also indicate any critical tolerances required, and indicate components (if any) to be provided by the Principal Investigator.



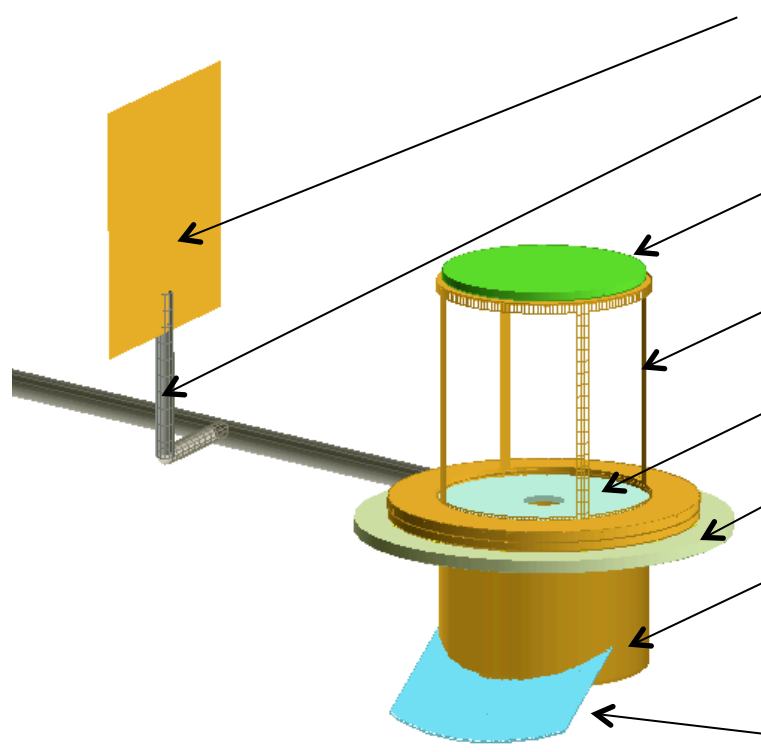
Component	Dimensions	Material
PH BL	4 mm x 4 mm	TBD
Stalk	Standard	Glass or Al
Resolution feature	ø5mm x 0.1 mm	Si or HDC
Feature Mount	ø5mm x 4 mm	Au
Radiation aperture	ø5mm x 0.5 mm	TBD
Si ring shield	ø7mm x 0.3 mm	Si
Halfraum	ø5mm x 3.65 mm, 80% LEH	Au
LEH shield	2 mm x 4 mm x .05 mm	Ta

## Target requirements: Data Acquisition Target



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- For each target type provide a sketch of the target below. Include dimensions and a list of *all* materials to be used. Also indicate any critical tolerances required, and indicate components (if any) to be provided by the Principal Investigator.



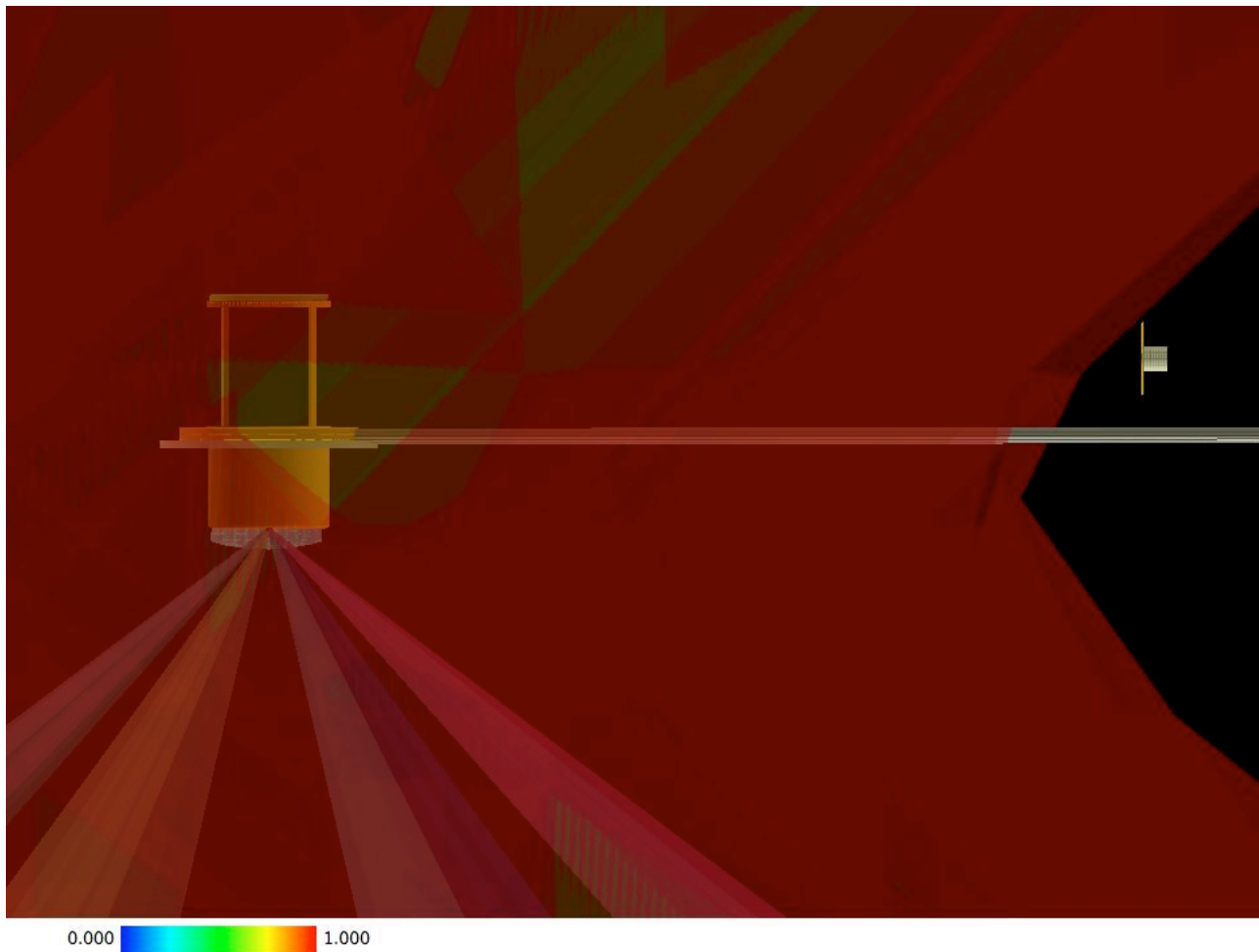
Component	Dimensions	Material
PH BL	4 mm x 4 mm	TBD
Stalk	Standard	Glass or Al
Machined foam feature	ø5mm x 0.3 mm	TBD
Feature Mount	ø5mm x 4 mm,	Au
Radiation aperture	ø5mm x 0.5 mm	TBD
Si ring shield	ø7mm x 0.3 mm	Si
Halfraum	ø5mm x 3.65 mm, 80% LEH	Au
LEH shield	2 mm x 4 mm x .05 mm	Ta

## Target requirements: Data Acquisition Target



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- For each target type provide a sketch of the target below. Include dimensions and a list of *all* materials to be used. Also indicate any critical tolerances required, and indicate components (if any) to be provided by the Principal Investigator.



Pinhole backlighter would be placed at  $>36$  mm from TCC to avoid all unconverted light from drive beams.

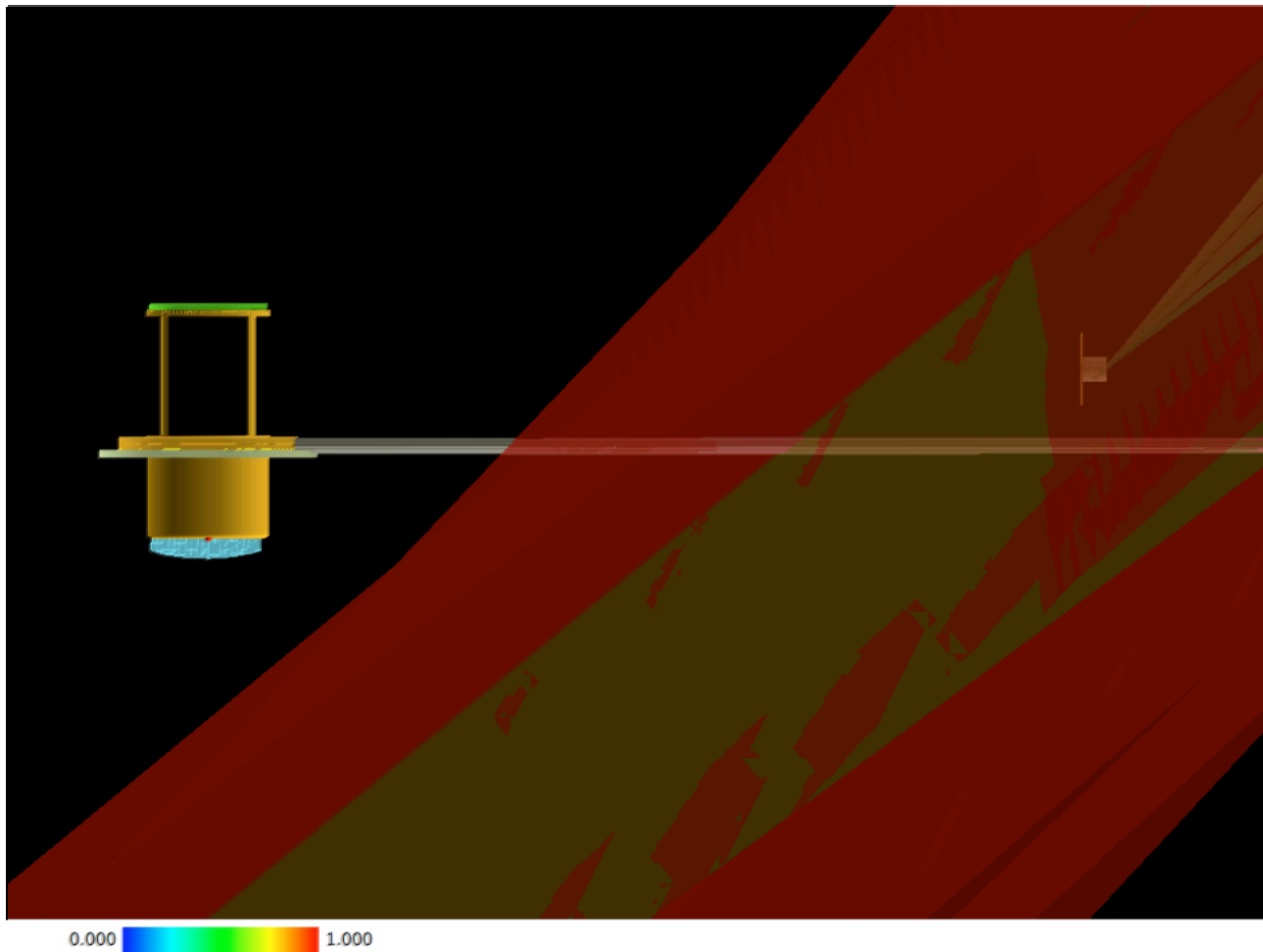
No issues with standard NIF beam pointing limits.

## Target requirements: Data Acquisition Target



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- For each target type provide a sketch of the target below. Include dimensions and a list of *all* materials to be used. Also indicate any critical tolerances required, and indicate components (if any) to be provided by the Principal Investigator.

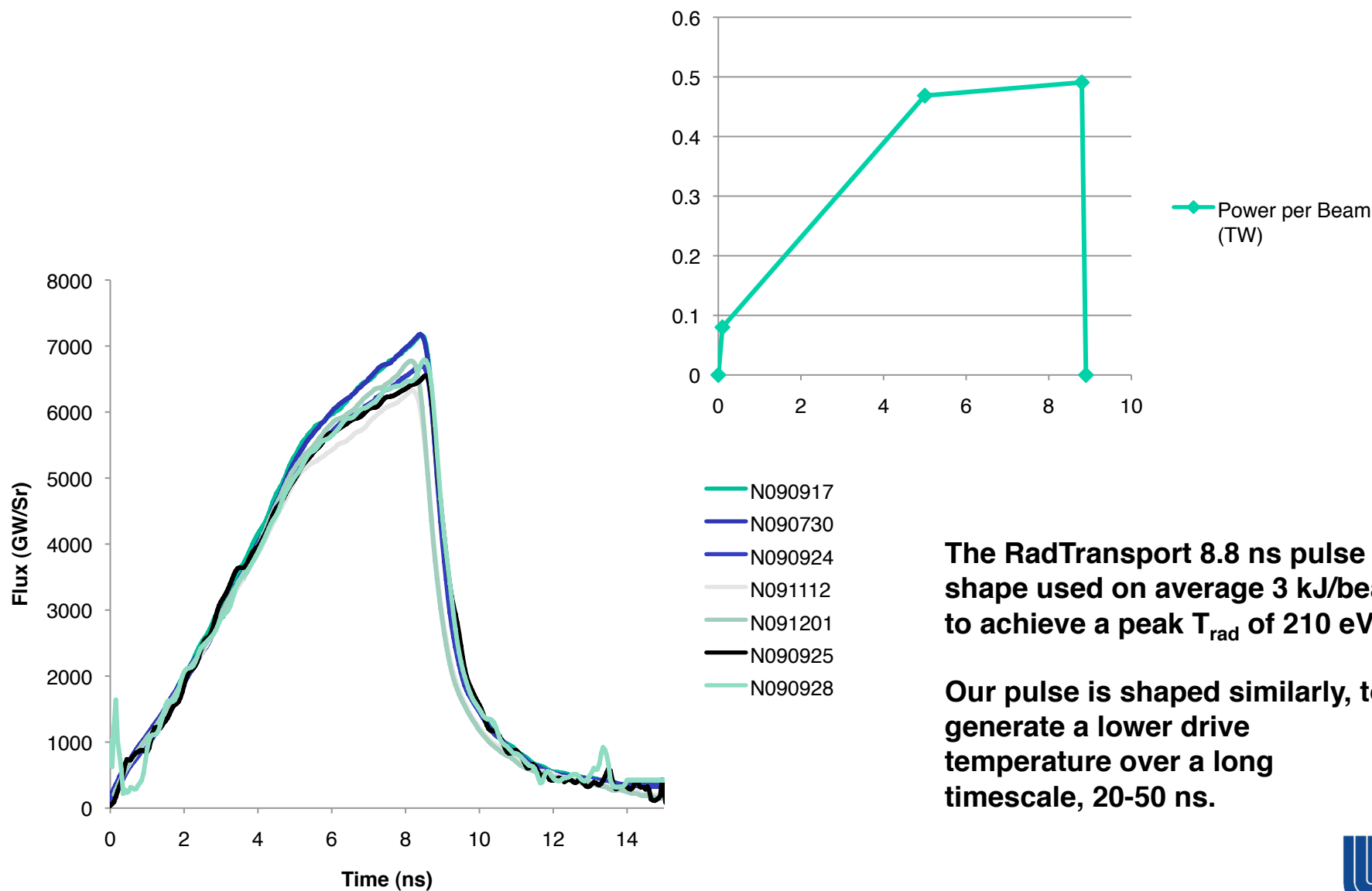


Unconverted light from backlighter beams (here Q31T and Q32T) avoid main target completely; no issues.

# Supporting materials; Rad Transport pulse and integrated flux for FY09 shots



The National Ignition Facility



The RadTransport 8.8 ns pulse shape used on average 3 kJ/beam to achieve a peak  $T_{\text{rad}}$  of 210 eV.

Our pulse is shaped similarly, to generate a lower drive temperature over a long timescale, 20-50 ns.